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Fertilizers Shipped in Volume to Many Countries From Canada

Exports valued at $34,386,000 during 1947 — Production increased 28·3 per cent, and consumption achieved a new record of 659,605 tons—Paint industry, with output of $68,900,000, most important in chemical group—Production of soap and cleaning preparations increased 37 per cent in value.

By Harold McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

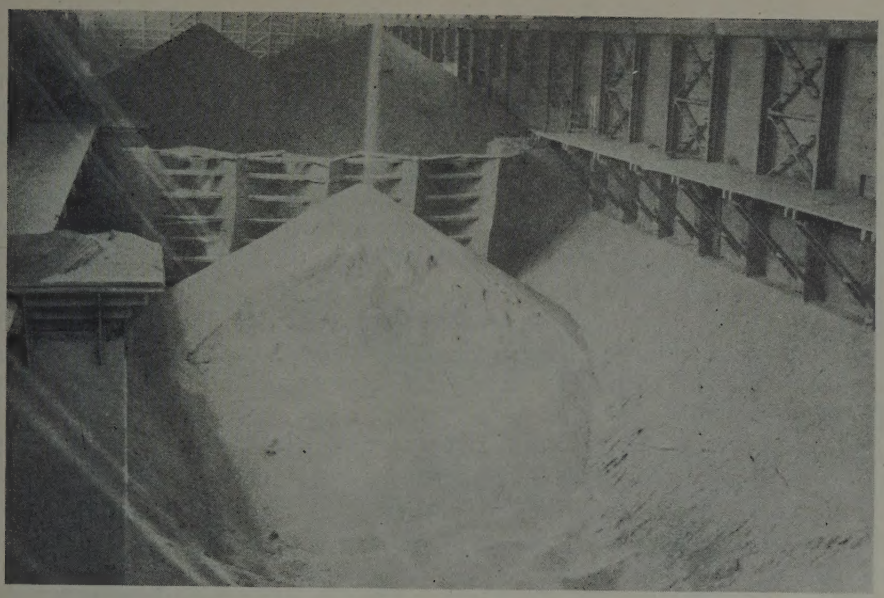
(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of four articles on the Canadian Chemical Industry and its relation to foreign trade, prepared by Mr. H. McLeod. The first appeared in the May 29th issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

FERTILIZERS placed sixteenth last year in the list of leading Canadian exports, shipments being valued at $34.386,000, which compares with $32,108,000 in the previous year, and with $7,066,000 in the 1938 calendar year. Cynamid, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate accounted for the largest proportion of the total tonnage, which amounted to 696,962 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1947. The United States was the principal purchaser of fertilizers from Canada during the past year, exports to that country consisting of $11,955,000 of manufactured fertilizers, $4,370,000 of phosphates and $1,812,000 of ammonium sulphate. Thirty-four other countries imported manufactured fertilizers from Canada, shipments valued at $2,975,000 having gone to China, $1,925,000 to the Netherlands, and $1,310,000 to France.

Production of fertilizers in Canada during the past year increased 28·3 per cent over that for the previous year, and sales in this country achieved a new record of 659,605 tons in the twelve months ending June 30, 1947. Consumption in Ontario was higher by fourteen per cent, and there were increases in the Prairie Provinces, particularly of ammonium phosphate. Nova Scotia used more fertilizer during the period under review, but the consumption was smaller in Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

Production of Mixed Fertilizers

Year	Tons	Selling value at works
1920	46,743	$ 2,885,868
1925	47,076	1,663,129
1930	78,158	2,548,226
1935	145,844	3,442,017
1939	279,425	7,223,177
1940	302,842	8,154,305
1941	297,539	8,617,040
1942	406,141	12,480,300
1943	507,816	15,039,197
1944	542,520	15,585,502
1945	539,462	16,256,250
1946	597,855	17,956,075



Canada—Ammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate fertilizer in the 100,000-ton storage building of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, at Trail, B.C. This is shipped to many parts of the world.

Consumption of Fertilizers in Canada

Year ended June 30	Materials		Mixtures		Total
	Quantity tons	Percentage of total	Quantity tons	Percentage of total	tons
1927	105,141	62.1	64,423	37.9	169,564
1929	115,672	51.7	108,078	48.3	223,750
1930	166,257	51.8	154,950	48.2	321,207
1931	137,813	48.5	146,404	51.5	284,217
1932	92,864	51.6	87,119	48.4	179,983
1933	82,374	49.5	84,033	50.5	166,407
1934	98,955	50.8	95,896	49.2	194,851
1935	104,711	49.3	107,768	50.7	212,479
1936	96,479	41.2	137,361	58.8	233,840
1937	106,993	35.9	191,283	64.1	298,276
1938	106,774	33.0	216,602	67.0	323,376
1939	101,077	30.3	232,926	69.7	334,003
1940	85,638	24.7	261,083	75.3	346,721
1941	74,534	23.0	249,667	77.0	324,201
1942	72,136	17.2	347,411	82.8	419,547
1943	72,162	14.7	417,699	85.3	489,861
1944	79,233	14.8	455,875	85.2	535,108
1945	92,026	16.0	483,081	84.0	575,107
1946	90,446	14.3	542,497	85.7	632,943
1947	95,870	14.5	563,735	85.5	659,605

Imports of fertilizers amounted to 330,609 tons, valued at $6,584,828, during the past year, consisting mostly of superphosphate, nitrate of potash and basic slag, as indicated in the following table:

Canadian Imports of Fertilizers

	Tons	$
Ammonium sulphate	124	12,371
Basic slag	49,968	64,386
Kainite	7,998	88,018
Muriate of potash, crude	96,730	3,051,716
Sulphate of potash, crude	2,908	85,875
Sodium nitrate	16,770	583,421
Superphosphate	141,975	2,158,511
Fertilizers, compounded, n.o.p.*	6,459	154,606
Fertilizers, unmanufactured, n.o.p.*	7,677	385,924
Total	330,609	6,584,828

* "n.o.p." means "not otherwise provided for" in the statistical classification.

Paint Industry in Canada Heads Chemical Group

Paints and pigments are also an important factor in the foreign trade of this country, exports for the year under review having established a new record of $7,346,198, while imports attained a new peak, being valued at $13,441,471. The demand for paints continued strong, and the output of this industry in 1947 totalled $68,900,000 at factory prices, which represents an increase of 21 per cent over the previous year. Price advances for prepared paints and lacquers accounted for a large part of this advance.

This industry is the most important in the chemical group, from the standpoint of its output value. A total of 102 factories provided employment for 5,192 workers, and distributed $9,911,000 in salaries and wages. The 54 plants in Ontario accounted for 45 per cent of the production, while 29 in Quebec accounted for 39 per cent.

According to monthly reports, sales of paints by producers in 1947 totalled $70,700,000, compared with $59,000,000 in the previous year. Trade sales amounted to $36,000,000; industrial sales, other than water paints, to $25,200,000; water paints to $1,700,000 and unclassified sales to $7,700,000.

Canadian Paint Production, Imports and Exports

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
1920	$27,042,096	$ 4,642,295	$ 2,013,196
1925	19,530,042	3,997,612	491,184
1930	23,966,502	4,663,681	480,819
1935	20,341,407	3,651,492	741,639
1939	25,855,506	4,661,956	1,559,661
1940	30,109,130	5,500,622	2,325,476
1941	40,183,625	7,695,413	2,260,178
1942	45,764,802	6,420,095	1,902,695
1943	45,067,845	6,281,152	1,866,700
1944	49,107,432	7,465,070	2,534,351
1945	48,396,502*	8,660,314	3,973,155
1946	56,730,000*	9,436,521	4,406,735
1947	67,000,000*	13,441,471	7,346,198

*Pigments not included in production figures for 1945 to 1947.

Canadian Imports of Paints and Pigments

		Quantity	$
White lead, dry	lb.	255,560	46,000
White lead, ground in oil	lb.	3,000	1,400
Litharge	lb.	489,200	82,546
Red lead and orange mineral	lb.	35,405	6,775
Lamp black	lb.	257,536	36,372
Carbon black	lb.	55,522,055	2,904,468
Bone black and ivory black	lb.	262,756	38,060
Antimony oxide and titanium oxide	lb.	27,312,497	2,965,826
Blanc fixe	lb.	614,820	25,704
Bronze powders	lb.	369,254	109,692
Lithopone	lb.	25,472,816	1,795,269
Cobalt oxide	lb.	740	753
Oxides of tin and copper	lb.	149,755	64,750
Oxide, fillers, dry colours, n.o.p.	lb.	8,208,829	2,047,954
Satin white	lb.	517,524	5,594
Ultramarine blue, dry or pulp	lb.	716,000	140,780
Zinc oxide	lb.	4,410,298	477,821
Ochres, siennas and umbers	lb.	2,472,861	68,426
Artists' and children's colours		....	270,714
Putty	lb.	332,136	40,031
Gold liquid paint		....	5,961
Liquid fillers and paints, n.o.p.	gal.	432,214	1,278,015
Spirit varnishes, lacquers and paints	gal.	68,459	294,381
Stains and oxides for enamelling	gal.	34,507	61,331
Varnishes, lacquers, japans, n.o.p.	gal.	217,331	669,958
Total		....	13,435,581

Canada—Prilled ammonium nitrate fertilizer, which is among the leading fertilizers manufactured in this country and shipped to many foreign lands.
Courtesy North American Cyanamid Limited.

Increase in Soap Production in Canada

Manufacturers of soap and cleaning preparations indicated an increase of 37 per cent in value of production in 1947, when the value at factory prices amounted to $52,600,000. There were 156 factories in operation, employing approximately 3,500 workers. More than 85 per cent of Canada's soap production comes from factories of three large companies, namely Lever Brothers, Limited, in Toronto; Proctor and Gamble, Limited, in Hamilton; and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Limited, in Toronto. Exports of soaps were valued at $1,640,000 last year, while imports were valued at $2,818,000, compared with $962,000 in the previous year.

Javelle water and other washing compounds were made in about sixty different plants, and household cleaning preparations, such as scouring powders, ammonia powder, etc., in 48 establishments. The output in this group was valued at $5,500,000 in 1946. Canadian plants produced synthetic detergents valued at $5,500,000 in 1947.

Canadian Production, Imports and Exports of Soap

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
1920	$13,731,798	$ 1,698,545	$ 332,427
1925	11,612,977	1,128,157	630,731
1930	14,404,263	1,216,842	747,828
1935	13,356,493	494,720	1,321,197
1939	16,387,256	565,900	643,857
1940	16,826,910	396,286	265,115
1941	20,608,785	374,832	527,230
1942	25,632,422	294,496	1,724,443
1943	25,288,508	262,900	1,629,556
1944	26,963,361	292,570	1,467,721
1945	29,336,964	405,448	3,973,921
1946	27,526,733	962,469	2,103,382
1947	35,000,000	2,817,766	1,640,368

Canadian Production of Soaps, by Main Groups
1946

	Quantity lb.	Selling value at works $
Hard soaps—		
Bar household and laundry soaps: Yellow	34,453,012	2,904,847
White	13,588,437	954,239
Soap chips and flakes—		
In household packages	23,317,815	2,989,082
In bulk	20,543,263	1,840,816
Textile and mill soaps	4,308,159	434,902
Toilet soaps	36,590,879	7,093,987
Polishing and scouring soaps	275,009	27,771
Castile soaps: Boiled	274,817	28,910
Cold process	1,071,458	162,327
Soap powders: In household packages	73,958,325	7,474,016
In bulk	6,657,752	544,697
Shaving soaps: Creams	1,131,119	1,116,595
Other	468,711	480,302
All other hard soaps	156,750	17,041
Liquid soaps: Toilet	4,378,641	570,066
Other	4,619,831	511,885
Soft soaps	5,799,110	375,250
Total, all soaps	231,593,088	27,526,733

Floor Wax Heads Polish Group

Polishes, floor waxes and similar items were the principal products of fifty-three Canadian establishments in 1947, and their output was valued at $8,900,000, representing a reduction of seven per cent from that of the previous year. During 1946, the last year for which complete details are available, the production by main items was as follows: Automobile polish, $176,794; brass polish, $55,231; furniture polish, $405,684; silver polish, $96,006; shoe polish, $1,077,046; stove polish, $72,900; paste floor wax, 8,626,731 pounds valued at $2,502,616; liquid floor wax, 1,293,045 gallons valued at $3,362,663; and other polishes, $72,473. Imports of polishes were valued at $446,082 last year.

Quota Imports into United States Reviewed

Washington, May 15, 1948.—(FTS)—Preliminary figures issued by the Treasury Department show the standings of the quotas provided for under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from the beginning of the quota periods to May 1, 1948:

	Total world quota	Reduction in duty from 1930 Tariff Act.	Imports as of May 1, 1948 Quantity	Per Cent
Whole milk	3,000,000 gal. per calendar year.	6½ to 2c. per gal.	3,003 gal.	....
Cream	1,500,000 gal. per calendar year.	56 6/10 to 20c per gal.	480 gal.	....
Butter	Quota ineffective for the period April through October.			
Filleted fish, fresh or frozen; cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish	24,930,188 lbs.*	2½ to 1⅞c. per lb.	11,037,336 lbs.	45.8
Seed potatoes	2,500,000 bu. beginning September 15, 1947.	75 to 37½c. per 100 lbs.	2,442,810 bu.	97.7
White or Irish potatoes other than seed potatoes	1,000,000 bu. beginning September 15, 1947.	75 to 37½c. per 100 lbs.	875,099 bu.	87.5

* A proviso to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade limits the imports for consumption at the quota rate to 12,465,094 pounds during the first six months of 1948.

Slow Recovery of Siamese Trade Effect of Disturbed Conditions

Radical change in government personnel and policy hindered resumption of normal export trade in rice, tin, timber and rubber—Financial situation characterized by severe shortage of foreign exchange—Outlook for timber and rubber industries not promising.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One baht equals $0.10 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, April 14, 1948.—Current reports regarding the general trend in business conditions in Siam during 1947 indicate that the year was much less successful than might well have been the case. Siam suffered relatively little during the war and should, on the surface at least, have been able to resume her normal profitable prewar export trade in rice, tin, timber and rubber with little difficulty. Recovery from wartime conditions in that country, however, has been considerably slower and less substantial than in Malaya. The principal reason for this is said to be a seriously disturbed political situation, involving a radical change in government personnel and policy.

With the undertaking of the International Emergency Food Committee to purchase all exportable supplies of Siamese rice for distribution to other countries in South East Asia, exports reached a figure of 455,540 tons, a comparatively small increase over the 1946 record of 392,100 tons. The former figure would have been considerably less had it not been that the controlled purchase price was increased towards the end of the year from £24 to £31 per ton. If today's price is to be maintained, it may presumably be expected that the upward trend in exports of this commodity will continue at least until production in Burma and other producing areas reaches or exceeds prewar levels.

Production of tin ore has been very limited and exports valued at 554,000 bahts were far below prewar averages.

Outlook Not Promising for Timber Industry

Timber production, involving teak and various other woods, proceeded satisfactorily for some time. The re-entry of Burma into the trade, with a resulting decline in world prices, combined with a high export duty and the necessity of surrendering 50 per cent of the foreign exchange earned by export sales to the government, left the trade in a position at the end of the year where the general outlook was far from bright.

The rubber industry has suffered from comparatively weak world demand owing to the widespread use of synthetic in several countries and also from the prevailing low price levels. Among Siam's leading industries, in fact, rubber appears to stand a poorer chance of sound revival than any of the others.

Among minor branches of production are those concerned with several types of lac and with hides and skins. The former trade, involving the production of shellac from sticklac, is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Export sales were resumed to the United States and several European markets where, it appears, the use of synthetic resins is hardly

likely to have a serious effect on the business. Siam's trade in cattle, buffalo and deer hides is being satisfactorily resumed and is paralleled by a substantial business in several types of reptile skins which are in strong demand in a number of export markets. Some exports of tanned leathers are also reported.

General Financial Situation Disturbed

The general financial situation in Siam can be described as disturbed, owing to the unsatisfactory effect of various regulations, and as being characterized also by a severe shortage of foreign exchange, particularly in the form of hard currencies. Following the wartime depreciation of the baht from 1s. 10d. to 6d., this standard fell off still further to 3d. and later recovered slightly to 4d. At such a figure and when the government takes over a substantial part of foreign exchange earnings from export transactions, it is obvious that the country's foreign trade must suffer considerably. Consequently a reversion to the typical prewar position where there was a traditional favourable balance should be given all possible encouragement.

Bangkok Developing into an Air Transport Centre

The capital, Bangkok, is developing into one of the leading air transport centres in South East Asia. With excellent landing and service facilities available, it rivals Singapore as a centre for such traffic. Bangkok is connected by frequent local services with Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, Singapore and Rangoon and is a port of call of several European-Far East and round-the-world services. The port is also served by shipping lines operating from all the principal ports along the China coast down to Singapore.

Value of Foreign Trade Considerably Increased

The total value of Siam's foreign trade during 1947 was 2,154,000,000 bahts, imports having made up 1,288,000,000 and exports 866,000,000. These figures were far in excess of 1946 records, when imports worth 417,000,000 bahts and exports of 431,000,000 produced a total of 848,000,000.

Available statistics provide only an elementary breakdown of these figures by commodities and give no indication of countries of origin or destination. In the case of imports, the business comprised 925,000,000 bahts of "general merchandise", 273,000,000 of gold bullion and leaf, 9,500,000 of wines, beer and spirits, 9,000,000 of opium and 72,000,000 of "government stores". Exports included 384,500,000 bahts of rice, 54,000,000 of teak wood, 32,000,000 of other timber, 47,000,000 of rubber, 554,000 of tin, 22,500,000 of re-exports and 325,000,000 of "other goods".

Canadian trade with Siam has never made up anything but a minor proportion of the total business carried on with Far Eastern countries. In the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, for example, the value of exports to this territory was Can.$27,154 and Can.$24,152 respectively, corresponding import values having been Can.$53,987 and Can.$10,394. It is believed, however, that the actual figures, taking into account the value of trans-shipments of both exports and imports, credited to other countries, may have been somewhat larger.

Large Increase in Canadian Exports to Siam

Post-war data show a large increase in Canadian exports to Siam and no appreciable fluctuation in imports, the respective values in the

calendar year 1947 having been Can.$415,191 and Can.$28,287. A substantial part of the former figure represented the value of shipments of motor vehicles (mainly commercial types), tires and tubes, aluminium manufactures and mineral wax. Minor items involved in the trade were: canned foodstuffs, paints and varnishes, drugs and medicines, batteries, toys and a variety of belting. Imports were made up mainly of teak wood and certain small quantities of jewellery, stones and shellac.

As already noted, import trade in Siam has been seriously affected by a general lack of foreign exchange and particularly of hard-currency resources. The business is also dependent to some extent on various government controls. Both these factors are so variable that a precise definition of their scope and current effect cannot be provided. It can at least be said that, as far as exchange and import licences can be secured, various firms in Siam are interested in developing and extending their connections with Canadian exporters and it seems probable that imports of Canadian goods will shortly show a permanent and substantial increase over prewar figures. One serious obstacle to such development, at the moment, apart from the domestic situation, is the requirement of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board that all exports to Siam must be paid for in United States dollars.

Jamaica Experienced Economic Hardship in Past Six Months

Effect of restrictions imposed as a result of the shortage of United States dollars—No real shortage of goods as yet, due to good stock position — Business community dissatisfied with administration of import regulations—Import licences for Canadian goods issued only for essentials.

By R. V. N. Gordon, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Jamaica, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

KINGSTON, April 20, 1948.—Jamaica has experienced economic hardship during the past six months, due to the restrictions imposed as a result of the shortage of United States dollars. There has been no real shortage of goods, because of the good stock position before the imposition of restrictions and the increasing inflow of products from Great Britain. Dissatisfaction has been expressed by the business community, which is largely dependent on the import trade, with the administration of the import regulations. Restrictions have been growing progressively tighter since August, 1947, and import licences for Canadian goods are being issued now only for essential foods, building materials and drugs, if these cannot be obtained from the United Kingdom or the scheduled countries.

This situation is expected to be relaxed somewhat as a result of a conference on imports and foreign exchange control held recently by the West Indian Colonies in Barbados. Stocktaking has been completed of inventories of goods in Jamaica and it is expected minimum quotas will soon be issued for items regarded as essentials. These quotas will be for imports from hard-currency countries, and it is important to note Canada will not be given any preferential treatment.

Record Value of Trade Established Last Year

A record total trade figure for Jamaica was established in 1947 in spite of the stringent import restrictions in the latter half of the year. Trade figures for 1947, just released, show the estimated commodity trade for the year at £28,175,000, of which total imports are valued at £17,911,000, and exports at £10,264,000. This is an increase in total trade of 145 per cent over the prewar year 1938.

Import figures for 1946 and 1947 reveal an increase of 92 per cent and 176 per cent respectively above the 1938 figure of £6,485,000. Imports in 1946 were valued at £12,452,000; and in 1947 at £17,911,000. Import values are assessed on a c.i.f. basis. Appreciable increases over 1946 appear in the 1947 figures for cotton and artificial silks, piece-goods, cement, lumber and gasoline, while slight decreases are noticeable in the food items.

At an estimated £19,965,000, exports for 1947, valued on an f.o.b. basis, show an increase of approximately £1,390,000 and £5,039,000 respectively over the 1946 and 1938 exports. Rum, which rose to over half a million pounds sterling (£613,000) in excess of the 1946 export figure, accounted for the largest increase in a single item. Other notable increases over 1946 were bananas, £457,000, and cigars, £279,000.

United Kingdom Absorbed Greater Proportion of Jamaican Exports

The United Kingdom absorbed the greater proportion of Jamaican exports in 1947. Exports to the value of £2,000,000 went to this destination representing 79 per cent of the Jamaican overseas market. Canada took 14 per cent of Jamaica's exports, a decrease of 12 per cent from the 1946 figure, while the value of exports to the United States have been recorded at a new low of 3 per cent.

The large increase in the value of the Island's trade in 1947 reflects primarily the considerably increased prices in world markets for Jamaica's imports, and, to a lesser degree, for her exports. The healthy narrowing of the gap between import and export values for the year 1946 changed in 1947 to the position of imports having exceeded exports by 80 per cent as against 50 per cent in 1946. This serious situation is reflected in Jamaica's U.S. dollar deficit, which in 1947 amounted to $40,000,000, compared with $16,000,000 in 1946.

The fact that Jamaican importers stocked up on scarce Canadian and American goods between November, 1946, when wartime import controls were relaxed and August, 1947, when the controls were re-instituted, was the chief cause for the large deficit in U.S. dollars.

The influx of capital from the United Kingdom continues in a large way, although suitable investment opportunities are limited. New British capital is, however, helping to finance the construction of resort hotels and considerable sums have been invested in real estate and industry.

Value (c.i.f.) of Imports (in £'000) into Jamaica According to Principal Countries of Origin during the Years 1938, 1946 and Estimates for 1947

	1947*	1946 (Value £'000)	1938
All countries	17,911	12,452	6,485
British countries	9,897	7,979	4,130
United Kingdom	3,452	2,671	2,109
Canada	5,012	4,293	1,014
Australia	71	2	119
India	248	98	55
Newfoundland	508	461	186
Trinidad	405	309	253
Other	201	145	394
Foreign countries	8,014	4,307	2,166
United States	6,197	3,200	1,359
Dutch West Indies	336	356	157
Other	1,481	751	650
Parcel post	†	166	188

*Estimated. †Distributed among the various countries.

F.o.b. Value of Jamaican Exports, by Principal Countries

	1947*	1946 (Value £'000)	1938
All countries	9,965	8,575	4,926
British countries	9,460	7,954	4,276
United Kingdom	7,864	5,466	2,914
Canada	1,358	2,226	1,309
Other	230	262	53
Foreign countries	505	570	633
United States	293	438	181
Panama	32	30	8
Other	180	102	444
Parcel post	†	52	17

*Estimated. †Distributed among the various countries.

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Jamaican Imports by Main Commodities

Commodities	1947* Quantity '000	1947* Value c.i.f. £'000	1946 Quantity '000	1946 Value c.i.f. £'000	1938 Quantity '000	1938 Value c.i.f. £'000
Total imports	....	17,911	....	12,452	....	6,485
Art silk piece-goods .....yards	4,844	772	2,661	350	4,102	112
Boots and shoes (all kinds) ..... doz. pairs	66	476	50	313	114	202
Cotton piece-goods .....yards	20,696	1,681	15,841	1,031	25,847	388
Cement .....barrels of 375 lbs.	295	305	187	103	178	88
Coal .....tons	65	160	52	163	143	160
Car and truck parts: Tires and tubes	....	415	....	231	....	119
Fish, dried, salted .....pounds	13,280	584	14,160	615	18,239	212
Flour, wheaten .....bags	601	1,988	643	1,526	414	452
Glass and hardware	....	289	....	225	....	60
Hardware	....	444	....	343	....	173
Lumber, all kinds .....feet	13,857	484	8,932	237	16,063	150
Machinery, agricultural	....	143	....	210	....	270
Metals, all kinds	....	238	....	323	....	89
Medicines and drugs	....	155	....	185	....	88
Milk, condensed .....pounds	2,733	100	3,787	125	9,900	144
Motor cars and trucks	....	752	....	284	....	237
Oil, motor spirit .....gallons	9,350	196	7,069	168	8,118	146
Paper, all kinds	....	484	....	318	....	131

*Estimated.

The estimated value for 1947 of imports from Great Britain and Canada respectively, indicates a sustained increase of £781,000 and £719,000 respectively, over 1946, while the value of imports from the United States of America has nearly doubled the 1946 value. The value of 1947 imports from Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom have risen by 394 per cent, 350 per cent and 64 per cent respectively, over the 1938 base figure.

Oil Refinery Capacity in German Zones to be Increased

Berlin, April 24, 1948.—(FTS)—Plans for the activation of sufficient Bizonal oil refinery capacity to process 2,000,000 metric tons of imported crude oil each year have been approved by the British and United States authorities. The object is to have an oil refinery industry capable of producing enough finished petroleum products to meet the needs of the combined British/United States Zones and also eventually to provide for the annual export of approximately 175,000 tons of lubricants, asphalt, and waxes.

The general scheme embraces three distinct refinery operations—full refining, topping and cracking, and topping and hydrogenation. The first phase of refinery activation was started in August, 1947, primarily for the purpose of producing much-needed asphalt. The original intention was to produce approximately 60,000 tons of finished asphalt. Now the program has been stepped up to process 225,000 metric tons of imported crude asphalt which will yield approximately 110,000 metric tons of finished asphalt, as well as by-products of light oils and lubricants.

The refineries will, of course, need extensive repairs before they can operate at the required capacity. Some of the necessary equipment can be salvaged from existing plants, but it is anticipated that most of it will have to be manufactured in Germany. The allocation of both labour and basic materials from the local economy will be the responsibility of the German authorities.

The plan, which is to be completed in two years, is expected to save as much as $25,000,000 annually on the bill for the British/United States Zones.

Paper and Cardboard Production In Italy Increased Last Year

Output for first seven months totalled 190,000 metric tons—Estimated production for full year of 375,000 tons compares with 175,000 tons in 1946, a maximum of 538,000 tons in 1940 and a prewar average of 492,000 tons—Shortage of coal and imported wood-pulp output in 1943-45.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation

ROME, March 15, 1948.—Italian production of all types of paper and cardboard in the first seven months of 1947 totalled 190,000 metric tons, output for the full year being estimated at 375,000 tons. This compares with 175,000 tons in 1946, a maximum of 538,000 tons in 1940 and an average of 492,000 tons for the five-year period 1935-39. Shortage of coal and imported wood-pulp, as well as some war damage to plant, resulted in heavy curtailment of production in the period 1943-45.

The industry produces a wide assortment of papers. These comprise many types of writing and printing papers, including special hand-made papers; glossy papers; newsprint; drawing, ledger and banknote paper; cigarette paper; blotting paper; typewriter paper; copy-press paper; and a photographic paper. Among wrapping paper are parchments of different types, straw paper, kraft, shiny cellulose and papers for special uses, such as making cement sacks and coffee bags and for packaging macaroni.

Paper Industry Dates from Twelfth Century

The paper industry is one of the oldest in Italy, the first mill having been established in the twelfth century. Abundance of waterpower in the Alpine regions of the north combined with the intellectual stimulus of the Renaissance to increase steadily the output of the Italian industry and to promote also the production of a wide variety of fine papers. The establishment of small units has resulted in a large part of the industry being of the handicraft type rather than comprising integrated and highly mechanized factories. It is only since the rapid expansion in the demand for newsprint paper that certain large producing units have been set up.

According to the 1939 census, there were at that time some 2,000 paper mills in Italy, employing 56,000 workers. Of these, only 450 were large enough to be considered of industrial importance, and, of the latter number, only 150 are included in the Association of Italian Paper and Cardboard Producers. This association states that its members account for practically the whole of Italian production.

Italy Heavily Dependent on Imported Raw Materials

Italy has always been far from self-sufficient in raw materials for the paper industry. Coal, chemical and mechanical wood-pulp, rags, waste paper and colophony have in the past been the principal items imported, others being available in Italy.

The chief bottlenecks at the present time are coal and chemical pulp. Before the war the industry used about 200,000 tons of coal, but since coal imports are now only about 60 per cent of normal, this will have some effect on the industry, despite more extensive use of electric power. Colophony was imported prior to the war to the extent of about

22,000 tons a year, mostly from Spain, Portugal and Greece. Rags and waste paper were imported chiefly from the United States and, to some extent, from Canada.

However, the most serious shortage is of chemical pulp. The following figures show the extent to which Italy depends on imported supplies:

Italian Imports and Production of Chemical Pulp

	Imports M. Tons	Production M. Tons
1935	241,000	12,000
1936	110,000	24,000
1937	125,000	37,000
1938	120,000	38,000
1939	130,000	62,000
1940	111,000	75,000
1941	100,000	90,000
1942	140,000	64,000
1946	47.280	(est.) 30,000
1947 (11 mos.)	77,950	n.a.

Cellulose for Rayon Manufacture Also Imported

It is to be noted that the above figures do not include cellulose for rayon manufacture. Principal sources of supply have traditionally been Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. In 1947 the chief supplier was Sweden, followd by Czechoslovakia, Finland and the U.S.S.R.

Requirements of mechanical pulp are mostly produced in Italy, to a large extent from poplar wood. Prewar production averaged 140,000 metric tons a year. Average imports were about 6,000 tons, mostly from adjoining countries, of which Austria was the principal one.

A total of 26,000 metric tons of rags were imported during the first nine months of 1947. It is difficult to estimate what proportion was used in the paper industry, since some were undoubtedly wool rags for the woollen mills, and some may be used by rayon manufacturers.

No Accurate Statistics for Newsprint

It is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of production and consumption of newsprint paper. There are no official figures of production, and those obtained from private sources are somewhat conflicting. However, prewar productive capacity was probably fairly close to 85,000 metric tons per annum. It is doubtful whether domestic consumption was ever much higher than 65,000 tons, so that a surplus was available for exports.

Production declined greatly during the war years, but productive capacity was not greatly damaged, with the result that demand, now estimated at about 60,000 tons per annum, could readily be filled from domestic sources were the necessary raw materials available. At present some newsprint is entering Italy from Austria, Poland and Russia, either on a compensation basis or as "gifts" to the leftist press. Including such imports, consumption is probably slightly over 50,000 tons. The latest sale price of newsprint paper delivered to wholesale dealers in Milan is reported to be 182,500 lire per metric ton, or approximately $275 per short ton.

Prewar Rayon Industry Third Largest in World

When considering Italian imports of pulp, it seems reasonable to include imports of cellulose for the artificial silk industry. In 1938 the Italian rayon and staple fibre industry was the third largest in the world,

producing a total of 124 million kilograms of fibre, and requiring 186,000 metric tons of cellulose (UNRRA estimate). Of this requirement, 70,000 tons were produced in Italy, import requirements being, therefore, about 116,000 tons.

The industry reached its high production point in 1941, with 197 million kilograms of fibre. By 1945, production was totally arrested, and estimated production in 1946 was 40 million kilograms, or one-fifth of capacity.

During 1946, however, by compensation agreements with Sweden, Austria and Norway, Italy was able to obtain fairly large supplies of rayon cellulose, most of which arrived toward the end of the year. Total imports were 68,250 tons, while imports in the first eleven months of 1947 were 80,000 tons. It is possible, therefore, that 1947 production of fibre reached the planned figure of 120,000 tons, or about 60 per cent of current capacity. Assuming that domestic production of pulp is slightly in excess of the prewar figure (say 80,000 tons, because of new techniques, sources of materials, etc.), Italy will require steady imports of 100,000 metric tons a year to keep the industry at this level, and would require a further 120,000 metric tons to bring it up to full productive capacity. Practically the whole of Italian rayon production is by the viscose process.

Parcel Post Insurance to Burma and Malta Resumed

Commercial parcels from Canada for Burma and Malta may now be insured. The insurance service to Burma is limited to parcels for Rangoon only. Gift parcels for these countries cannot be insured.

German Banking System Again in Operation

Berlin, April 23, 1948.—(FTS)—Operation of the German banking system has been resumed, and, it will soon be in a position to serve exporters and importers in the Bizonal Area. To assist in re-establishing normal commercial banking relations between Germany and the rest of the world, British and United States authorities have decided to allow banks with head offices in any of the United Nations or in neutral countries to open branch offices in the Combined Zones of Occupation. The branch offices will be subject to German as well as military government law and will operate under licences authorizing them to carry on banking services incidental to foreign trade. These services will include:—

(*a*) The opening of letters of credit covering both exports and imports.
(*b*) The negotiation of export and import documents.
(*c*) The carrying of foreign currency accounts for persons authorized to hold foreign currency and accounts in foreign currency. (The handling of British and United States military scrip will only be possible if the necessary authorization is obtained from the appropriate military authorities).

Banks which open such branch offices will be required to make their own arrangements to obtain the necessary office quarters and to provide for the accommodation of their non-German staff.

Applications for licences to do business in the British Zone should be made to the Finance Division, External Finance Branch, Control Commission for Germany (British Element); and in the United States Zone to the Office of the Finance Adviser, Office of Military Government for Germany (United States), APO 742. In order that all may have time to file their applications and to allow the British and United States authorities to take the appropriate action required in each case, no bank will be permitted to begin operations in either zone until July 1, 1948.

Considerable Improvement in Portuguese Highway Facilities Expected Shortly

Budget expenditure of $10,800,000 provided this year for maintenance and construction of roads—Increased number of vehicles as well as the use of commercial road transportation require improved facilities—Domestic airlines developing slowly.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Portugal during 1947, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The others appeared in the May 15th and May 22nd issues.)

LISBON, April 6, 1948.—Considerable improvement in the highway facilities is expected to become of major importance to the Portuguese Government in the near future. Outside of a few trunk roads, the highways are constructed on the basis of prewar traffic. Now that the number of vehicles has increased greatly and commercial road transportation is being used more and more, increased and improved facilities are required. This need, it would appear, has been recognized by the government since budget expenditure for maintenance and construction of roads this year is $10,800,000, while in 1947 it was slightly over $9,000,000.

During the war years, the highway systems fell into disrepair due to the lack of necessary materials. Although the sum of $3,500,000 was budgeted in 1946 for repairs and maintenance, very little permanent good was obtained owing mainly to torrential rainstorms during the following winter.

Road traffic has increased at a tremendous rate. In 1939, only 178 passenger cars and trucks were imported and total operating motor vehicular population was not more than 15,000. In 1945 and 1946, however, there was a total of 23,246 motor vehicles imported, comprising 14,113 passenger cars and 9,133 trucks.

Railways Placed Orders for Rolling Stock

During the year, the railways placed several important orders for rolling stock and power units notably in the United States and Sweden. There is still a great shortage of rolling stock and rails are also scarce. No developments beyond a rapid survey by subcontracting engineers have taken place with regard to the electrification of the line between Lisbon and Oporto.

The Portuguese shipping companies have been very active in acquiring new tonnage to increase the facilities of their cargo services and their fishing fleet. It is now considered that the merchant navy has attained satisfactory tonnage and no exchange will be granted for further additions to the fleet. Additions are still being made to the fishing fleet but the greater part of this construction is done in Portuguese shipyards.

Development of Airlines Progressing Slowly

The development of Portuguese airlines still progresses slowly and with the exception of lines to the Portuguese African Colonies the only international service which they operate is between Portugal and Spain. This, however, does not diminish Portugal's importance as an air centre

as it is literally the funnel for all lines from the West to Mediterranean ports and from the North to African and South African ports. As a result, the Lisbon airport now services planes from no less than fourteen countries. Internal aviation continues to be practically undeveloped, mainly because of the short distances and the comparatively small opportunity for paying traffic. The air service between Lisbon and Oporto, which commenced in 1947 and was discontinued, has been restarted and two flights a day are maintained. Civilian aviation remains dormant.

Certain Improvements in Cost of Living

During the year under review there were noted certain improvements in the cost of living but at the same time other factors entered which may have nullified to some extent the benefits. Retail prices for foodstuffs throughout continental Portugal decreased from 216 (base 1938-39 equals 100) in January, to 194 in December. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin decreased from 260 to 230. Fuel, light and household supplies—soap, cleaning materials, etc.—on the other hand increased from 141 to 154. These indices include rural districts and are not weighted, therefore the Lisbon figures are perhaps of greater significance. Foodstuffs decreased from 224 to 216 and fuel, light and household sundries increased from 161 to 164.

Most of the important decreases have taken place in the basic foods consumed by the mass of population. Wholesale prices of potatoes decreased from 732 to 279; dried beans, peas, etc., from 594 to 333; wine from 530 to 309. A year ago apples and oranges were priced at anywhere from $1.25 to $2.50 per dozen and other fruit at comparative prices. During the summer, the government established producer to distributor prices for fruits and to ensure reasonable retail prices set up small markets in various localities where the fruit was sold at official prices. This had the desired effect and fruit was available to everyone at prices within their reach. It is significant, however, that the government has had to maintain these outlets as a safeguard against further increases.

The major factor which has tended to discount these price decreases lies in the effects of a law brought into force late in the year to give relief to landlords who having rented property on long term and often indeterminate leases were in the position of receiving but a fraction of the rental value of today. As a result of this legislation many people whose income position has not kept pace with the general inflation are faced with higher rents to pay which they can ill afford and which are not compensated by the comparatively small decrease in cost of living.

Housing Program Forms Part of Social Welfare Developments

As against this there is a very advanced program for the construction of low rent habitation which forms part of the government's social welfare developments. There are three phases to this plan—shelters for the poor, homes for labouring class and "economic" homes for the low salaried section. In Lisbon alone of the first type accommodation for 2,500 families rent free has or is being constructed. Of the second class, accommodation for some 3,200 families is being provided. Under this scheme rents run from $5 to $18 per month with insurance that in the case of unemployment rent has not to be paid. After twenty years the house belongs to the rentee and, should the male head of the family die, the house automatically becomes the property of the widow for as long as she lives in it. The third class which is more of a commercial proposition offers homes for rentals between $14 and $26 per month. At the moment developments of this class are destined for 12,000 families.

Licensing Restrictions on Certain Imports Into Cyprus Relaxed

Imports affected are those from sterling area and other countries accepting payment in sterling—Imports from other countries or hard-currency area restricted to essentials—£732,000 allocated for purchases from Western Hemisphere, including Canada.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Trade Commissioner

CAIRO, May 10, 1948.—The severe import licensing restrictions introduced by Cyprus during September, 1947, have recently been considerably relaxed in so far as they apply to imports from the sterling area and other countries which will accept sterling in payment. Licences are still required for all imported goods, but such licences are freely issued for most classes of goods.

However, the importation of the following goods from these areas is still subject to a control which is exercised according to current conditions and after consideration of the needs of the Island: Edible nuts; raisins; fruit juices, except lime juice; manufactured mineral and aerated waters; manufactured tobacco and cigarettes; brooms; matches; cocoa beans; coffee, raw, roasted and ground; nitrogenous fertilizers; cotton linings offered at prices above limits to be specified from time to time by announcement through the Chamber of Commerce; woollen suitings offered at prices above limits to be specified from time to time by the Chamber of Commerce; linen piece-goods; knitted woollen garments at prices above limits to be specified from time to time through the Chamber of Commerce; fully fashioned stockings; wool carpets; glass, plate and sheet; lead, semi-manufactured; cutlery at prices above limits to be specified from time to time by announcement through the Chamber of Commerce; decorated china and earthenware; whisky; beer; manufactured foodstuffs; timber; fodders (including barley); firearms, sporting guns, air rifles and pistols; oil-burning and other stationary engines.

The following items are "controlled commodities", and the government is the sole importer; in the case of trucks, buses and public service vehicles, importation is prohibited or restricted in order to limit the numbers of such vehicles to the capacity of the Cyprus roads: Trucks, buses and public service vehicles; wheat, barley, flour (for bread); sugar; rice; exposed or crated foodstuffs and fruit from Middle East countries; any item of which the importation is prohibited under any law or regulation or order in force from time to time.

With regard to goods imported from countries other than those mentioned, or from hard-currency areas, the issue of licences is still severely controlled, the limiting factor being the balance-of-payments difficulties. To import goods from hard-currency areas, the importer must show that the goods are essential and that they, or substitutes, cannot be obtained from easy-currency areas. For purposes of purchases in hard currency, Canada, the United States and South America are grouped under the Western Hemisphere, and Cyprus has a definite Western Hemisphere allocation which cannot be exceeded without prior authority. It is officially reported that the 1948 Cyprus Western Hemisphere allocation is approximately £732,000, divided as follows:

Distribution of Western Hemisphere Allocation

	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
Drugs and medicines	£ 10,000	£ 10,000
Agricultural and industrial machinery	120,000	230,000
Chemicals	8,000	8,000
Lubricating oils	26,000	26,000
Essential oils	2,000	1,500
Sulphur and acids	8,000	7,500
Vehicle spare parts	20,000	40,000
Tires	5,000	10,000
Tobacco	10,000	40,000
Clothing	50,000	50,000
Unclassified	25,000	25,000

A further £970,000 is allocated in respect of foodstuffs which are purchased on Cyprus account by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. The above figures cover imports into Cyprus from Canada, the United States and South America.

Netherlands Exports of Printed and Lithographed Products Expanding

Increase attributable to reduced competition, due to production difficulties, from other countries—Exports approaching 1938 level—Retention of many new markets expected—Organization established to assist publishers and stimulate export trade.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

THE HAGUE, April 5, 1948.—Foreign demand for Netherlands printed and lithographed products has been increased as a result of a decline in the competitive position of other countries, due, as in Great Britain, to production difficulties or, as in Germany, to more fundamental reasons. From the latter, in particular, Netherlands publishers have taken over the printing of important scientific books.

On the other hand, the Netherlands has been handicapped by its own production difficulties; a shortage of raw materials and skilled workmen and decreased output by the latter. The volume of exports has also been adversely affected by the heavy domestic demand for the products of the industry and by the temporary decline in the market requirements of the Netherlands East Indies.

Exports Close to 1938 Level

Despite these factors, the volume of exports has increased considerably since 1946 and is again approaching the 1938 level, as the following figures show:

Netherlands Exports of Printed and Lithographed Products

	1938	1946	1947
Metric tons	5,090	1,339	4,292
Fls. 1,000	6,094	5,028	13,235

The 1947 export total represents 7 per cent of the industries' production and accounted for 0·8 per cent of the total exports of the Netherlands.

Although average prices in 1947 were over two and a half times as high as in 1938, they represent a slight reduction in the 1946 price level.

The products exported consisted of books, magazines, music, prints, etchings, pictures, office books, notebooks, and other printed matter. The first two categories comprise the bulk of the exports. The principal countries of destination are: Great Britain, Netherlands East Indies, Belgium, South Africa, and the Netherlands West Indies.

Future Prospects Encouraging

Although delivery dates and the quality of the product are not satisfactory in all cases, the raw material and machinery position is gradually improving. Some indications that the domestic demand may decline are also stimulating interest in exports. Although increased competition will probably have to be met if, as expected, the German printing and lithographing industry revives, and the expected increase in United Kingdom production will reduce British demand, Netherlands printers and publishers will be able to retain many of the markets they have secured. In addition, the Netherlands East Indies will, it is hoped, again become a good outlet. An agreement recently concluded with the Netherlands East Indies authorities provides for printed and lithographed matter to be shipped to the Indies to the value of 10,000,000 florins during the current year. It is probable, therefore, that the exports of this industry will continue to increase and thus contribute substantially to the foreign trade of the country.

Co-operative Organization Established

In March, 1946, the "Grafisch Exportcentrum" was set up in Amsterdam in consequence of the realization by Netherlands manufacturers of printed and lithographed matter of the importance of co-operation to stimulate exports. In February, 1947, it was recognized by the Central Netherlands Import and Export Service as the official representative body of those branches of the industry concerned, and was authorized to grant export permits. Its other activities include the provision of information and expert advice to its members, the establishment of contacts between domestic producers and foreign purchasers, the supervision of the quality of exports, etc. It also assists the government in drawing up trade agreements as they relate to its particular industry.

In its work the "Grafisch Exportcentrum" maintains close contact with the Netherlands government office concerned and the Central Netherlands Import and Export Service. The Ministry of Education, Arts and Science is represented on its board.

Its finances are mainly derived from fees of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the values of export permits granted and orders executed for third parties abroad respectively.

In financing export shipments the problem that confronts both the buyer and the exporter is to realize value from the transaction in the shortest possible time. This desire usually rules out two forms of financing, namely, cash with order and sales on open account, and leaves the commonly used financing instruments, letters of credit and drafts or bills of exchange. When an importer or buyer opens a credit in favour of the manufacturer, the importer may be inconvenienced by having his funds tied up in the credit for a period of time and he is therefore not likely to agree to this form of payment unless it is the only means whereby the goods can be secured, or it enables him to make use of services which could not otherwise be provided. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 37.*)

Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade

By Areas

Country	Exports			Imports		
	January-December			January-December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
Geographic Areas						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe	41·1	26·4	28·0	17·6[1]	10·5[1]	7·4[1]
America	2·7	4·3	4·9	3·3	2·3	1·7
Africa	2·1	3·3	3·1	0·7	1·1	0·8
Asia	1·0	2·7	2·6	3·5	2·0	2·8
Oceania	5·9	2·4	3·6	2·4	1·8	1·1
Total British Countries	52·9	39·1	42·1	27·5	17·7	13·8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	32·5	38·7	37·5	62·7	73·0	76·8
Latin America	2·1	4·0	4·7	2·4	6·5	6·2
Europe	8·7	13·9	12·5	5·9	2·1	2·2
Other Foreign	3·8	4·3	3·2	1·5	0·8	1·0
Total Foreign Countries	47·1	60·9	57·9	72·5	82·3	86·2
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Canadian Goods returned, mainly military equipment	.....	.....	.....	[2]	3·1	[2]

By Countries

Country	Exports			Imports		
	January-December			January-December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom	76·7	66·0	64·3	64·1[1]	59·2[1]	53·4[1]
Eire	1·0	0·9	1·5	[2]	[2]	[2]
Gibraltar	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....	.....
Malta	0·1	0·5	0·6	[2]	[2]	[2]
Total Europe[3]	77·8	67·5	66·4	64·1	59·2	53·5
Canadian Goods returned, mainly military equipment	.....	.....	.....	0·3	17·6	0·2
America:						
Newfoundland	1·9	4·2	4·7	1·2	2·7	2·7
Bermuda	0·3	0·4	0·4	[2]	[2]	[2]
Barbados	0·2	0·7	0·8	1·1	1·6	2·2
Jamaica	1·0	1·7	1·6	3·3	3·1	1·8
Trinidad and Tobago	0·8	2·1	2·3	1·3	1·2	1·6
Bahamas	0·4	0·9	0·3	1·3	0·2	0·2
Leeward and Windward Islands			0·6			0·1
British Honduras	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·2
British Guiana	0·3	0·8	0·9	3·8	3·6	3·5
Falkland Islands	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....	.....
Total America[3]	5·1	11·0	11·7	12·1	12·9	12·1

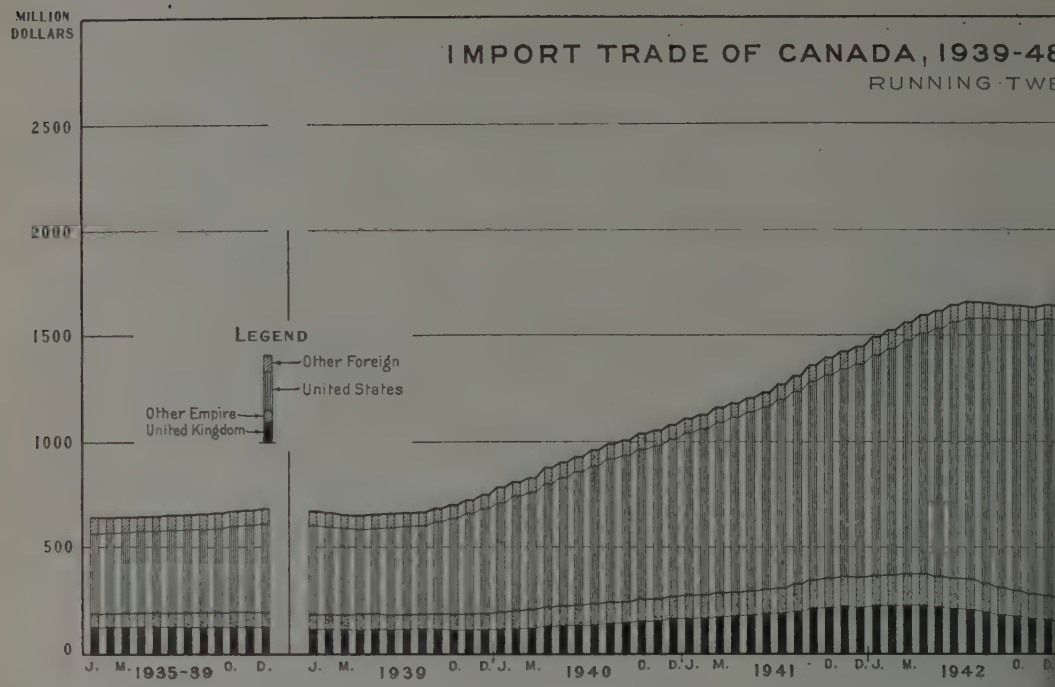
[1] Includes Canadian Goods returned, mainly military equipment. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [3] Percentages of the total exports and imports, respectively, of British Countries. [4] Percentages of the total exports and imports, respectively, of Foreign Countries.

By Countries—*Continued*

Country	Exports			Imports		
	January-December			January-December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Concluded						
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia			[2]			[2]
Union of South Africa	3·5	7·6	5·7	1·1	2·3	1·2
Other British South Africa			[2]			.....
Southern Rhodesia	0·2	0·4	0·6	[2]	[2]	0·1
Gambia	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	[2]	0·1	0·1	0·3	1·6	1·8
Nigeria	[2]	0·1	0·2	0·2	1·4	0·6
Sierra Leone	[2]	[2]	0·1	[2]	.....	[2]
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	[2]	.....	.....	.....
British Sudan	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
British East Africa	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·9	1·1	2·2
Total Africa[3]	4·1	8·5	7·3	2·6	6·4	5·9
Asia:						
India and Pakistan	0·6	5·4	3·7	4·4	8·2	11·9
Burma	[2]	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]
Ceylon	[2]	0·2	0·3	2·0	1·1	3·3
Aden	[2]	[2]	0·1	[2]	.....	.....
British Malaya	0·6	0·4	0·6	5·5	1·7	4·8
Other British East Indies	[2]	[2]	[2]	0·1	.....	[2]
Hong Kong	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4	[2]	0·3
Palestine	[2]	0·4	0·7	0·1	0·1	[2]
Total Asia[3]	1·8	7·0	6·1	12·6	11·2	20·3
Oceania:						
Australia	7·4	4·2	5·2	4·9	5·8	4·0
New Zealand	3·7	1·8	3·2	2·5	3·5	3·1
Fiji	0·1	[2]	0·1	1·3	0·9	1·2
Other Oceania	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0·1	.....
Total Oceania[3]	11·2	6·0	8·5	8·6	10·4	8·2
Total British Countries	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	68·5	63·1	64·4	86·4	88·6	89·0
Alaska	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
American Virgin Islands	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	[2]	[2]
Guam	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	[2]	.....
Hawaii	0·3	0·2	0·2	[2]	[2]	[2]
Puerto Rico	0·1	0·2	0·2	[2]	[2]	[2]
Total United States and Possessions[4]	69·0	63·5	64·8	86·5	88·6	89·0
Latin America:						
Argentina	1·2	1·0	2·0	0·4	0·9	0·8
Bolivia	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Brazil	0·9	1·7	2·0	0·2	0·9	0·6
Chile	0·2	0·3	0·3	[2]	[2]	[2]
Colombia	0·3	0·6	0·6	1·4	0·6	0·4
Costa Rica	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	0·1	[2]
Cuba	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·1	0·8	1·1
Dominican Republic	0·1	0·1	0·1	.....	0·4	0·4
Ecuador	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
Guatemala	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	0·2	0·4
Haiti	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
Honduras	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	1·0	0·3
Mexico	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·1	0·9	0·8
Nicaragua	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	[2]	[2]
Panama	0·1	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]	0·1
Paraguay	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Peru	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·6	0·1	[2]
Salvador	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	0·2	0·1
Uruguay	0·1	0·2	0·2	[2]	[2]	[2]
Venezuela	0·3	0·8	0·8	0·3	1·7	2·1
Total Latin America[4]	4·4	6·6	8·1	3·3	7·9	7·2

By Countries—*Concluded*

Country	Exports			Imports		
	January-December			January-December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded						
Europe:						
Albania	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....
Austria	[2]	0·3	0·2	[2]	.....	[2]
Belgium	2·4	4·5	3·3	1·3	0·3	0·5
Bulgaria	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	0·8	0·7	0·9	0·5	0·1	0·2
Denmark	0·4	0·1	0·3	[2]	[2]	0·1
Estonia	[2]	.....	.....	[2]	.....	.....
Finland	0·1	[2]	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
France	2·3	5·3	5·0	1·2	0·3	0·4
Germany	4·6	0·5	0·4	2·0	[2]	[2]
Greece	0·4	0·7	0·3	[2]	[2]	[2]
Hungary	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	.....	[2]
Iceland	[2]	0·2	0·2	[2]	[2]	[2]
Italy	0·4	1·4	2·2	0·5	0·2	0·2
Latvia	0·1	.....	.....	[2]	.....	.....
Lithuania	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	2·6	2·4	3·5	0·8	0·2	0·2
Norway	2·0	1·4	1·3	0·2	0·1	0·2
Poland	0·3	1·6	1·0	0·1	[2]	[2]
Portugal	[2]	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1
Azores and Madeira	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Roumania	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Soviet Union	0·2	1·3	0·3	0·1	0·1	[2]
Spain	[2]	[2]	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·1
Sweden	1·4	0·6	1·1	0·4	0·2	0·1
Switzerland	0·2	0·6	0·9	0·7	0·7	0·5
Yugoslavia	[2]	0·9	0·4	[2]	[2]	[2]
Total Europe[4]	18·6	22·8	21·7	8·1	2·5	2·6
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia	.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Afghanistan	.....	[2]	[2]	.....	0·1	.....
Belgian Congo	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
China	0·7	3·0	2·2	0·5	0·1	0·1
Greenland	.....	[2]	[2]	0·1	[2]	.....
Egypt	0·1	1·1	0·7	0·1	[2]	[2]
French Africa	0·2	0·6	0·3	[2]	[2]	[2]
French East Indies	[2]	[2]	0·1	[2]	.....	[2]
French Guiana	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
French West Indies	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
Madagascar	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
St. Pierre and Miquelon	0·1	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
Iraq	[2]	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Tripoli	.....	.....	[2]	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	[2]	[2]	.....	[2]	[2]
Japan	5·3	0·1	[2]	0·9	[2]	[2]
Korea	.....	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....
Liberia	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Morocco	[2]	0·1	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
Netherlands East Indies	0·2	0·5	0·4	0·2	[2]	[2]
Netherlands Guiana	[2]	[2]	0·1	.....	[2]	[2]
Netherlands West Indies	0·1	0·1	0·1	.....	0·2	0·4
Iran	[2]	[2]	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
Philippine Islands	0·4	0·6	0·7	0·1	0·1	0·4
Portuguese Africa	0·4	0·2	0·1	[2]	[2]	[2]
Portuguese Asia	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	.....
Siam	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Canary Islands	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	.....	[2]
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	[2]	.....	.....	.....
Syria	[2]	[2]	0·2	[2]	[2]	[2]
Turkey	0·5	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Total Other Foreign[4]	8·1	7·1	5·5	2·1	1·0	1·2
Total Foreign Countries	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0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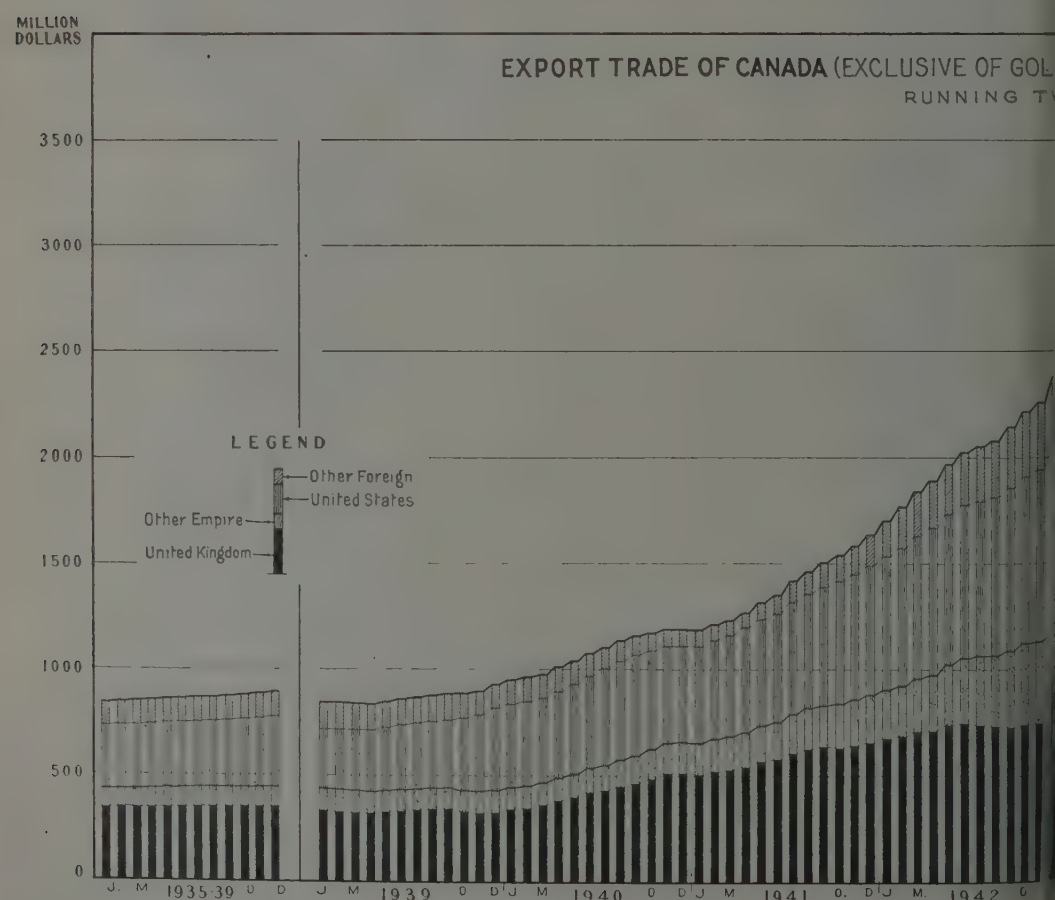
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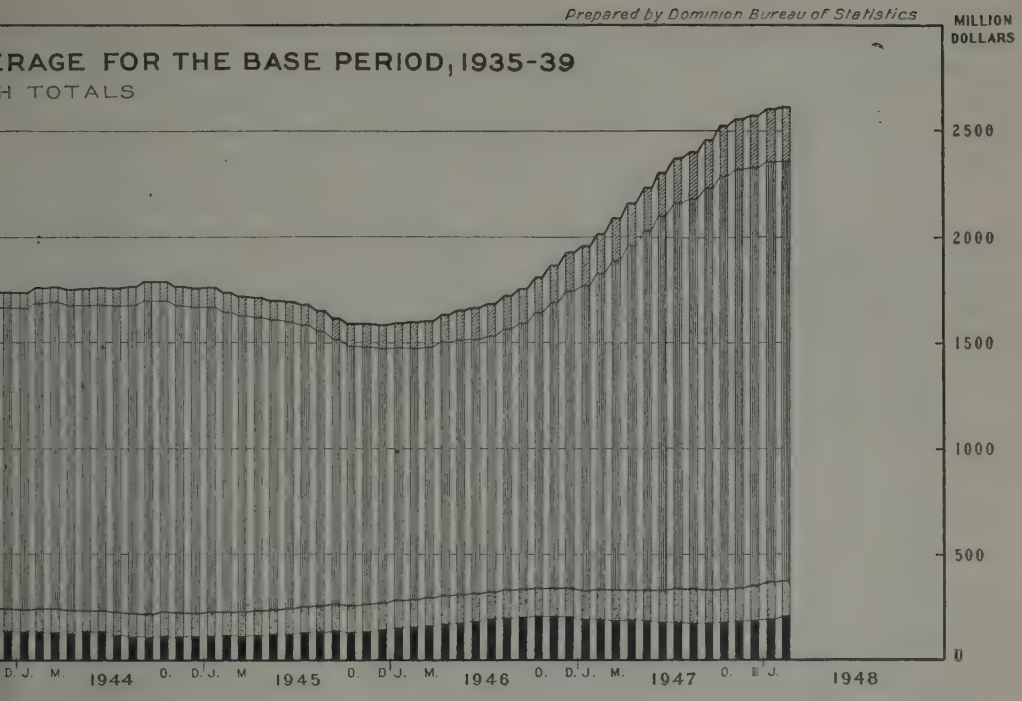
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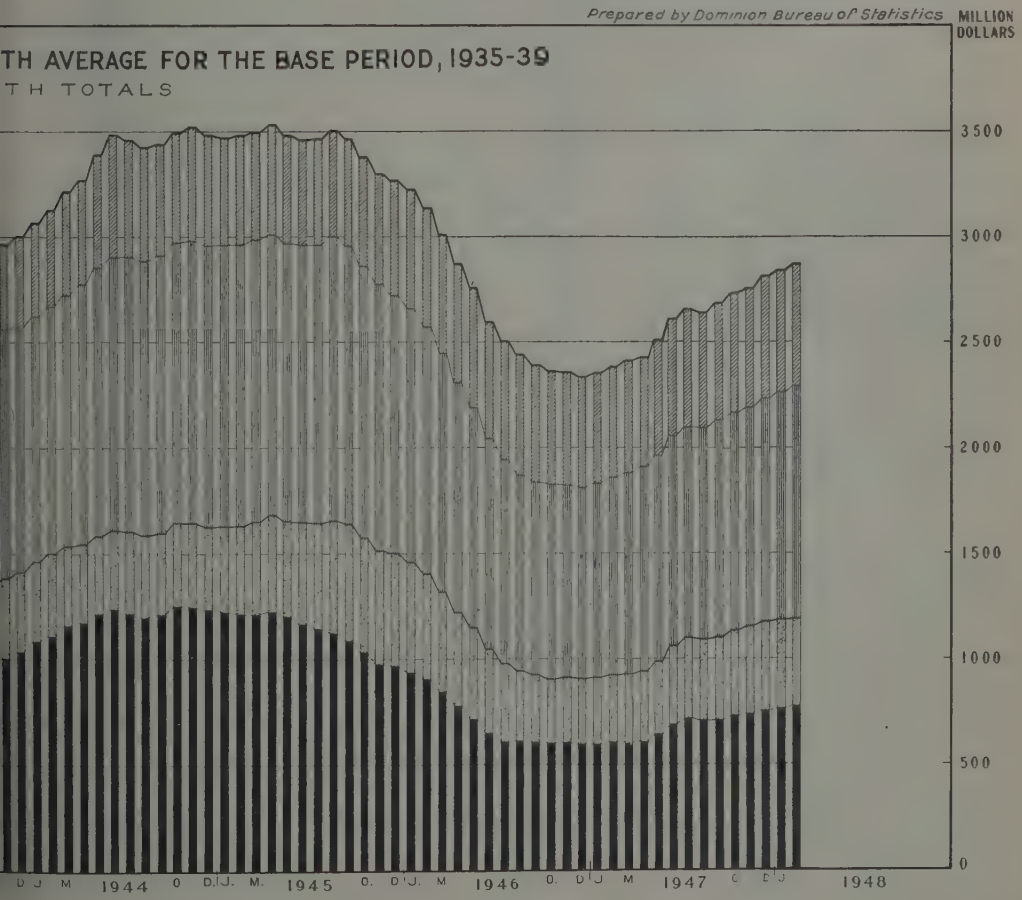
Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics
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Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodity	April			January-April		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	7·2	37·4	32·5	49·7	179·6	170·9
Animals and Animal Products	6·0	20·4	28·9	36·5	100·2	131·3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0·7	3·2	3·4	3·6	12·1	12·5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	13·8	73·0	74·2	60·3	260·3	291·8
Iron and Products	4·0	20·2	23·2	22·6	82·5	83·8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	13·8	18·7	28·8	61·2	81·0	118·3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1·6	5·5	7·3	6·6	20·6	24·7
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·5	6·5	7·2	6·8	25·6	26·5
Miscellaneous Commodities	2·2	5·8	6·8	6·8	26·1	24·6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	50·8	190·9	212·3	254·1	788·0	884·4
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	238	421	106	2,843	4,765	1,099
Vegetables	128	1,522	315	691	5,702	3,033
Wheat	2,052	11,669	10,177	19,117	60,515	60,704
Grains, other	246	2,166	1,307	2,693	10,782	14,330
Flour of wheat	1,050	11,392	9,002	6,079	51,097	38,558
Farinaceous products, other	616	992	2,327	3,348	4,943	7,691
Sugar and products	266	241	432	537	1,340	997
Alcoholic beverages	815	2,060	2,047	3,559	9,143	8,502
Vegetable fats and oils	8	607	922	39	2,764	3,224
Rubber and products	940	2,062	2,124	4,324	9,570	10,234
Seeds	117	941	1,236	1,060	7,766	12,597
Tobacco	555	2,174	1,081	4,554	6,643	4,610
Vegetable products, other	139	1,197	1,417	785	4,536	5,276
Total	7,171	37,445	32,493	49,679	179,566	170,856
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	612	1,348	2,267	2,669	3,601	6,424
Other animals, living	173	110	1,043	551	328	2,928
Fish and fishery products	1,001	5,750	5,957	7,835	26,150	29,749
Furs and products	413	2,069	2,056	7,506	11,997	10,055
Leather and products	271	1,480	1,282	1,504	6,559	5,705
Bacon and hams	2,546	2,918	9,803	11,163	15,469	34,021
Meats, other	207	2,771	2,976	1,474	19,150	17,518
Cheese	253	43	66	533	681	1,573
Milk products, other	134	506	470	854	2,274	2,565
Eggs, shell and processed	4	2,531	935	39	10,862	13,583
Animal products, other	432	879	2,053	2,392	3,097	7,143
Total	6,045	20,404	28,909	36,520	100,167	131,263
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	183	482	812	852	2,575	3,038
Flax, hemp and jute products	6	105	175	34	309	558
Wool and products	60	386	476	397	2,051	1,971
Artificial silk and products	126	637	821	668	2,597	2,998
Textile products, other	324	1,585	1,147	1,670	4,611	3,958
Total	698	3,195	3,430	3,620	12,144	12,522
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	1,876	16,489	14,592	9,793	62,923	62,312
Pulpwood	142	1,455	1,942	1,796	6,859	10,313
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,151	6,625	5,839	5,764	23,013	24,442
Wood pulp	1,813	15,387	18,854	9,253	52,697	66,954
Manufactured wood, other	184	545	613	1,058	2,205	2,166
Newsprint paper	7,980	30,038	29,053	29,447	101,916	113,814
Paper, other	545	1,938	2,827	2,930	8,567	10,369
Books and printed matter	63	563	481	262	2,069	1,459
Total	13,756	73,040	74,202	60,302	260,250	291,829

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	April			January-April		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	.....	38	57	.....	44	57
Ferro-alloys	41	1,491	1,895	396	5,623	7,454
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	4	525	355	1,525	2,159	668
Rolling mill products	173	572	1,647	900	2,169	5,927
Locomotives and parts	224	1,055	313	233	7,777	2,060
Farm machinery and implements	698	4,122	6,928	3,244	12,532	23,986
Hardware and cutlery	81	308	431	597	1,553	1,698
Machinery (except farm)	625	2,220	2,966	3,402	8,716	14,233
Automobiles, freight	459	2,820	2,434	3,123	16,833	5,664
Automobiles, passenger	1,189	3,533	1,380	6,191	11,798	5,960
Automobile parts	221	1,374	1,908	1,224	5,965	6,027
Railway cars and parts	1	52	10	10	168	105
Iron products, other	300	2,113	2,901	1,760	7,166	9,990
Total	4,017	20,223	23,224	22,606	82,505	83,829
Non-ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	1,221	2,744	6,970	6,495	11,679	30,461
Brass and products	57	264	289	305	1,060	1,879
Copper and products	3,700	3,240	4,267	15,899	13,148	23,503
Lead and products	757	2,403	2,311	2,942	8,676	8,749
Nickel	3,197	4,059	6,193	20,430	18,507	25,163
Precious metals, except gold	3,734	1,900	2,432	8,755	8,465	8,809
Zinc and products	681	1,415	3,394	3,895	10,243	9,962
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	306	1,928	1,704	1,448	6,111	5,823
Non-ferrous products, other	191	783	1,197	1,032	3,149	3,946
Total	13,844	18,737	28,757	61,201	81,037	118,294
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	852	3,027	3,393	2,878	9,614	11,990
Coal	56	111	1,047	516	1,038	2,521
Petroleum and products	9	207	454	127	1,638	2,013
Abrasives, artificial, crude	379	1,203	1,075	1,629	4,669	3,910
Non-metallic products, other	327	913	1,303	1,424	3,671	4,263
Total	1,624	5,462	7,272	6,574	20,630	24,696
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	67	209	502	389	1,035	1,716
Medicinal preparations	68	240	239	386	1,081	1,339
Fertilizers	716	2,945	3,967	3,243	11,911	12,825
Paints and varnishes	71	471	405	302	1,939	1,924
Calcium compounds	25	125	227	161	457	939
Soda and sodium compounds	345	665	379	1,336	1,973	1,386
Chemical products, other	213	1,857	1,502	947	7,218	6,324
Total	1,506	6,513	7,221	6,765	25,615	26,454
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	6	137	152	46	512	326
Films	381	151	302	1,341	846	1,231
Ships and vessels	85	1,402	1,642	178	5,462	6,405
Aircraft and parts	866	524	1,547	1,597	2,852	4,832
Electrical energy	323	647	355	1,398	1,820	1,416
Miscellaneous consumer goods	142	971	533	617	3,887	1,853
Miscellaneous, other	256	878	702	1,037	3,266	2,757
Donations and gifts	.....	423	760	.....	4,445	2,794
Non-commercial articles	142	713	836	627	2,977	3,001
Total	2,200	5,846	6,829	6,840	26,068	24,615

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The Foreign Trade Service head office directory, as well as the directory of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada appears in the last issue of *Foreign Trade* each month.

New Exchange Factor Adopted For Conversion of Reichsmark

Payment for exports and imports into Bizonal area of Germany to be computed at one reichsmark equals 30 cents—Imports of foodstuffs and exports of coal exempt from policy—Instructions with respect to application of new price policy to be issued later.

By B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative

FRANKFURT, April 22, 1948.—Adoption of a 30-cent reichsmark conversion factor for computing payment in reichsmarks for exports and imports has recently been announced by the Joint Export-Import Agency. The Bipartite Board has instructed the German Economic Council to put into effect the following new policy for the pricing of imports and exports:

1. Imports will be priced in reichsmarks at their contract cost in foreign currencies, plus such other relevant charges as may be incurred, delivered at German port or border, converted into reichsmarks at a uniform factor of 1 reichsmark equals 30 cents. Staple foodstuffs will be excluded from this measure for the time being and will continue to be priced as at present.

2. Exports will be priced in reichsmarks at their contract selling prices in foreign currencies, delivered at German port or border, converted into reichsmarks at a uniform factor of 1 reichsmark equals 30 cents.

(*a*) The full reichsmark price calculated in this manner will be paid to the German exporter regardless of whether or not the reichsmark price calculated in this manner exceeds the present legal price.

(*b*) In cases where the reichsmark proceeds of an export contract, so calculated, are less than the present internal reichsmark price, the exporter will for the time being continue to receive the present legal price in reichsmarks from the Aussenhandelskasse, but such cases will be studied with a view to further decisions as to how they shall be dealt with.

(*c*) Exports of coal are excluded from this policy.

The 30-cent reichsmark conversion factor has been established only for the purpose of internal pricing of Bizonal exports and imports for the German producer and consumer. The foreign exchange selling price for Bizonal exports will continue to be based on current world market prices and not on any fixed reichsmark conversion rate.

A JEIA instruction governing the application of the new price policy to all exports and imports will be published in the near future.

Jamaica Requires Salted Fish from Canada

Kingston, May 22, 1948.—(FTS)—The Food Controller has indicated that Jamaica is prepared to purchase from Canada 2,000 casks of dried salted fish (the equivalent of 448 pounds each) during the year commencing July 1, 1948. Purchases in the past have been higher, but it has been found necessary to restrict imports at this time so that salted codfish might be obtained at the lowest possible prices, thereby keeping subsidy payments to a minimum.

Eight Assistant Trade Commissioners Posted

Eight assistant trade commissioners, having completed their training at headquarters in Ottawa and toured all Canadian provinces, will arrive shortly in the foreign countries to which they have been posted. They will lighten somewhat the burden of trade commissioners who have been promoting the commercial interests of Canadian businessmen with an ever-increasing appreciation of the importance of foreign trade in the national economy of this country.

L. A. Campeau, of Quebec City, has been posted to Lisbon, Portugal, and expects to leave on June 18.

A. A. Caron, of Quebec City, has been posted to Liverpool, England, for which he sailed from Halifax on June 3.

C. M. Forsyth-Smith, of Wolfville, N.S., has been posted to Wellington, New Zealand, and is scheduled to sail from Montreal next month.

T. F. Harris, of Ottawa, has been posted to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and is due to leave New York for that city on July 2.

D. M. Holton, of Toronto, has been posted to Athens, Greece, for which it is expected he will leave in the near future.

H. J. Horne, of Shaunavon, Sask., and New Westminster, B.C., has been posted to Oslo, Norway, and is scheduled to sail on June 26 for that country.

J. E. P. Lancaster, of Toronto, has been posted to London, England, for which he sailed on June 3 from Halifax.

R. K. Thomson, of Vancouver, has been posted to Bombay, India, for which he is scheduled to sail on June 18.

Leopold A. Campeau

Leopold Alexander Campeau was born in Quebec City, and graduated from Laval University with the degree of B.Com. He served in the Canadian Army in England, North Africa and Italy, holding the rank of captain. He has been employed by Boulet and Boulet, chartered accountants of Quebec City, and by Canadian Arsenals Ltd., Ottawa.

André A. Caron

André Antoine Caron was born in Quebec City, and graduated from Laval University with the degree of M.Com. He has been employed by the Goodyear Rubber Co. Limited, Toronto; Caron Co., Quebec City; Central American Import and Export Co.; and the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Charles Maxwell Forsyth-Smith of Wolfville, N.S., graduated from Acadia University with the degree of M.A. (Econ.). Receiving his military training at Vernon, B.C., he served in the Canadian Army in Italy and Holland, holding the rank of captain. He has been employed by various retail firms, and was a teacher at King's College School, Windsor, N.S.

Charles M. Forsyth-Smith

Thomas F. Harris

Thomas Francis Harris was born in Ottawa, and graduated from St. Patrick's College with the degree of B.Com. Divisional officer at H.M.C.S. *Tecumseh*, Calgary, in 1944, he served in the R.C.N. and saw sea duty in the North Atlantic. He has been employed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and by the Department of Finance in Ottawa.

Donald Mackenzie Holton, of Toronto, graduated from New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. Receiving his military training at Gordon Head, B.C., he served overseas in the Canadian Armoured Corps, holding the rank of lieutenant. He has been employed by the Continental Insurance Co., the Fidelity and Casualty Co., and Pendleton & Pendleton, Inc. of New York; and by Irish and Maulson Ltd., Toronto.

Donald M. Holton

Harry J. Horne

Harry James Horne was born in Shaunavon, Sask., and graduated from the University of British Columbia with the degree of B.Com., and took graduate studies in Business Administration at the University of Toronto. Receiving his military training at Gordon Head, B.C., and Red Deer, Alta., he served overseas with the Canadian Army, holding the rank of lieutenant. He was employed in British Columbia gold mines.

John E. P. Lancaster

John Evan Paterson Lancaster was born in Toronto, and graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of B.A. (Econ.). He served in the R.C.A.F. and later transferred to the R.C.N. He was employed by Wood Gundy & Co.; London Life Insurance Co.; Sturgeons Paint Co.; and the International Business Machines Co., Ltd.

Robert K. Thomson

Robert Key Thomson, of Vancouver, graduated from McGill University with the degree of B.Com., and attended summer school at the University of Pennsylvania. He served overseas with the Canadian Army, holding the rank of captain. He was employed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in Vancouver.

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Foods and Related Commodities

Eggs—Due to our United Kingdom contract, export permits are being confined to Newfoundland, the British West Indies, Alaska and St. Pierre and Miquelon, with permits for these countries being granted freely.

Soap—Permits are being granted against allocations established for Newfoundland, the British West Indies, the Netherlands West Indies and St. Pierre and Miquelon. In addition, an export allocation of all types of soaps has been set up, against which permits for reasonable quantities are being approved for other destinations.

Maple Products—Preliminary estimates place this year's maple crop at some 75 per cent of 1947. Maple products and products containing maple sugar or maple syrup are off export control.

Fresh Vegetables—Export permits not required.

Canned Soups—In excellent supply.

Potato Starch—In good supply.

Hay—Off export control, and in fair supply.

Forage Crop Seed—Normal carryover only.

Cereal Seeds—Registered and certified oats and barley seed are in long supply.

Linseed Oil Cake and Meal—Processors are being granted export quotas based on production and domestic requirements. Forward contracts are being permitted up to July 31.

Other Oil Cake Meals—Small export quotas have been established for processors of peanut oil cake meal, rapeseed meal and copra meal.

Canned Spaghetti—In excellent supply.

Cocoa Powder—In good supply.

Root and Vegetable Seeds—Pea seed is in good supply, with permits not required for registered and certified seeds.

Fish Livers—Fish livers have now been placed on the free list—i.e., export permits will be granted automatically.

Furs—Sales at the March auction in Montreal exceeded $2,000,000. The auction drew 375 buyers from Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, South America, France and other countries, and emphasized Montreal's position in the world fur market.

Prices were easier, but bidding was brisk. Offerings included: 35,000 silver foxes; 60,000 squirrel skins; 700 lynx; 12,000 red fox; 2,000 blue foxes; 1,500 cross fox; 12,000 raccoon; 2,000 Alaska seals; 6,000 beaver; 35,000 ranch mink; 35,000 muskrat; 2,000 marten; 600 fisher. The buyers displayed the greatest interest in beaver, muskrat, squirrel, Alaska seal, ermine, and fisher pelts.

Pedigreed Livestock—Demand for dairy and beef cattle is lively, and stocks on hand of the popular breeds are ample to take care of inquiries.

Pedigreed Dogs—Requests for pedigreed dogs are being received from many countries. Quotations by Canadian breeders are highly competitive, and the export demand for the popular types of pure-bred dogs is increasing.

Textiles and Products

Fibres—Jute fibre, jute yarn, cordage and twine having been removed from export control, only jute burlap and bags and jute manufactures n.o.p. now require export permits.

Rubber

Rubber Semi-manufactures and Manufactures—Production is at a high level, with most items available for export.

Leather

Hides and Skins—Cattle and horse hides and calf skins have been removed from export control.

Leather Footwear—Export inquiries will be very welcome.

Sole Leather and Upper Leather—Now off export control.

Wood and Products

Millwork—Effective March 15, a timber control decision permits: (*a*) the export of 10 per cent of domestic shipments of doors, unglazed and without hardware; sash (unglazed); window frames; and complete window units (unglazed); and (*b*) the export of 20 per cent of domestic shipments of mouldings. Export permits are required.

Chemicals and Allied Products

Polystyrene—Supplies of this synthetic plastic resin are immediately available.

Caustic Soda and Soda Ash—These are again under export control. The supply position continues very short.

Copper Sulphate—Supplies are immediately available.

Non-ferrous Metals

Zinc—Our virgin zinc is largely committed. Rolled zinc in ribbon, coils and strip in flat lengths up to 24 inches wide, as well as circles, boiler and hull plates being produced, suitable for deep drawing, forming, stamping, etc., and will be supplied to specification.

Non-metallic Minerals

Asbestos—All grades are very tight, with surplus production already over-committed for this year. None can be supplied to non-quota firms. The world shortage is easily 200,000 tons.

Gypsum—Crude gypsum is in fair supply and available mostly from new firms. Gypsum products are generally tight.

Natural Sodium Sulphate (salt cake)—Salt cake remains in short supply, with the old producers booked to capacity.

Feldspar—In good supply.

Portland Cement—Due to domestic demand, none is available for export other than to old customers. Cement continues to be imported from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Barytes—Both ground and lump barytes are in good supply.

Soapstone and Talc—Available for export in substantial quantities.

Export Permits Required for Shipments of Lead

Effective on and after May 26, 1948, export permits are required for shipments of lead bullion, lead base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead castings, lead alloys, antimonial lead and antimonial lead scrap, reclaimed lead, lead scrap and dross.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Argentine Payments in Free Currency Restricted

Buenos Aires, May 20, 1948.—(FTS)—Payments against exchange permits in free currency are now subject to prior authorization before remittance abroad, according to an announcement made by the Argentine Central Bank on May 14. The bank promised to clarify this statement within twenty-four hours, but none has yet been issued. It is, however, reported officially that this is a temporary measure to be effective until September. The immediate effect appears to be that no dollars are being made available for imports except under extraordinary circumstances and that imports into Argentina from countries trading on a United States dollar basis with that country will, consequently, be severely restricted.

Commodity Tax Imposed by China

Shanghai, April 26, 1948.—(FTS)—Effective April 2, 1948, the National Government of China imposed a commodity tax, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

1. Commodities mentioned in these regulations, irrespective of whether they are produced or manufactured in this country or imported from abroad, shall, unless otherwise provided for, be subject to the levy of commodity tax in accordance with these regulations.

2. Commodity tax shall be a national tax to be collected by the commodity tax offices under the Internal Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance.

3. Commodities subject to commodity tax are as follows:

Rolled tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and other foreign-styled tobacco.

Cured tobacco leaves.

All foreign-styled wines and liquors, with the exception of alcohol, manufactured in this country.

Matches, including all sulphuric, phosphoric and safety matches.

Sugar, including brown sugar, white sugar, "orange sugar", crystal sugar, sugar cubes, lump sugar and refined sugar.

Cotton yarns, including machine-made natural-colour cotton yarns, cotton wastes and all kinds of cotton yarns.

Woollen yarns and woollen threads, including woollen yarns and woollen threads and those woven partly with other fibre in addition to wool.

Furs.

Cement.

Beverages, including aerated water, fruit juices and fruit drinks.

Tin foils and joss paper for superstitious use.

Cosmetics, including hair pomade, hair oil, face powder, rouge, shaving soap, lipsticks, perfume, nail polish and eyebrow pencils.

4. The rates of commodity tax are as follows:—

	Ad Valorem Per cent
Rolled tobacco	100
Cured tobacco leaves	30
Foreign-styled wines, liquors and beer	100
Matches	20
Sugar	25
Cotton yarn	7
Woollen yarns and threads	15
Furs	15
Cement	15
Beverages	20
Tin foils and joss paper	60
Cosmetics	45

5. The taxpaying values of the commodities which are subject to the levy of commodity tax shall be determined on the basis of the average wholesale prices, over bi-monthly periods, prevailing in the market adjacent to where such commodities are produced.

The average wholesale price referred to in the preceding paragraph shall include: (*a*) the taxpaying value of the commodity; (*b*) amount of commodity tax paid, i.e., the amount of tax levied on the taxpaying value of the commodity at the respective rates; (*c*) transportation expenses, from the place of production to the market, which is fixed at 10 per cent of the taxpaying value.

6. In addition to the levy of Customs duties, commodities subject to commodity tax, as listed above, that are imported from abroad shall be taxed on the basis of the value assessed by the Customs.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following trade associations in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Charlottetown—Board of Trade	**Quebec City—Board of Trade**
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce	**Saint John—Board of Trade**
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade	**St. Stephen—Board of Trade**

J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the last five years, commenced in Halifax on May 22 a tour of Eastern Canada, during which he will discuss with businessmen the development of trade between this country and Newfoundland.

Charlottetown—June 4-5	Grand Falls—June 12
Fredericton—June 7	Quebec City—June 14-15
Saint John—June 8-9	Montreal—June 21-July 3
St. Stephen—June 10	

Exhibition of Percherons in July in France

Paris, May 13, 1948.—(FTS)—The Societé Hippique Percheronne de France will hold its annual exhibition of breeding stock on July 9, 10 and 11 at Mortagne-au-Perche (Orne).

Dairy Cattle Flown to Ecuador

Forty purebred heifer cows left Malton Airport on May 28, 1948, for Quito, this being the first shipment of any consequence made from Canada to Ecuador, and believed to be the first by air. A second shipment of dairy cattle was scheduled to leave Malton Airport on June 4 for Quito.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	June 16–21	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Aden	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	June 10	*Valhall*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques	June 11–23	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	June 20–23	*Westminster County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	June 26–July 9	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	July 10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques	July 12–24	*Fantee*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	July 19–21	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
Beira	June 26–July 9	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Mombassa	June 10	*Valhall*	Kerr Steamships
Mombassa	July 10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Africa-South—	June 10	*Valhall*	Kerr Steamships
	June 11–23	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Cape Town	June 20–22	*Westminster County*	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth	June 26–July 9	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
East London	July 10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Durban	July 12–24	*Fantee*	Elder Dempster
	July 19–21	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	June 12–17	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	June 14–18	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	June 21–23	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane	June 28–July 6	*Ashburton*	Montreal Australia
Sydney			New Zealand Line
Geelong	Late July	*Paparoa*	Montreal Australia
Melbourne			New Zealand Line
Adelaide			
Belgium—			
Antwerp	June 7	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited.
Antwerp	June 9–15	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	June 10	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 12–17	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	June 14–19	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	June 14–21	*Mont Sorrel*	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—(Cont.)			
Antwerp	June 15	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
Antwerp	June 15	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Antwerp	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	July 1	*Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	Early July	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	July 5	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 15	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro / Santos	June 14–18 / June 21–23	*Beacon Grange* / *Mormacstar*	Furness Withy / Montreal Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo	June 12	*Merchant Prince*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	June 15–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Colombo	June 25	*Derwenthall*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 5–10	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
Colombo	July 7	*Lambrook*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 20–25	*Gulfside*	March Shipping
Colombo	July 25	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	June 15–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Shanghai	June 12	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai	June 12–16	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	July 20–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	June 11–16	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	July 1–2	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Havana / Santiago	June 23–28	**Danaholm*	Swedish American
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin / Cork	June 30	*Irish Ash*	Shipping Limited
Egypt—			
Alexandria / Port Said / Suez	June 16–21 / July 8–14	*A Ship* / *Maron*	Cunard Donaldson / Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria	June 12	*Merchant Prince*	McLean Kennedy
	June 25	*Derwenthall*	McLean Kennedy
Port Sudan	July 7	*Lambrook*	McLean Kennedy
	July 25	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
Alexandria	June 15–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Finland—			
Helsinki	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Helsinki	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	June 9–15	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	June 12–17	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	June 14–21	*Mont Sorrel*	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
France—Con.			
Le Havre	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	June 10–16	*Capo Arma*	Cunard Donaldson
Germany—			
Hamburg	June 14–19	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	June 14–21	*Mont Sorrel*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Hamburg	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	Early July	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Gibraltar	June 5–12	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
	June 20–27	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	June 5–12	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shippping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	June 12–16	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 12	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
	July 20–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
India—	June 12	*Merchant Prince*	McLean Kennedy
Karachi	June 15–20	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Bombay	June 25	*Derwenthall*	McLean Kennedy
Madras	July 5–10	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
Calcutta	July 7	*Lambrook*	McLean Kennedy
	July 20–25	*Gulfside*	McLean Kennedy
	July 25	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
Naples, Genoa	June 5–12	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
	June 20–27	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Japan—			
Keelung	June 12–16	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Malaya—	June 12.	*Steel Architect*	Isthmian Steamships
Penang	June 16–21	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—	June 5–12	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
Central and Western	June 20–27	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	June 22–25	*Salen*	Federal Commerce
Veracruz	June 23–28	**Danaholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	July 1–2	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—	June 10	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
	June 14–19	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 14–21	*Mont Sorrel*	Montreal Shippping
	June 15	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Amsterdam	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
	July 1	*Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	Early July	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
	July 5	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	July 15	*Prins Fredeirk Hendrik*	Shipping Limited

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—Con.			
Rotterdam	June 15	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam	June 17	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Rotterdam	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia			
Soerabaya	June 16–21	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribon			
Batavia			
Soerabaya	June 12	*Steel Architect*	Isthmian Steamships
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	June 11–16	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	June 11	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	June 12–15	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	June 15–18	*Blue Cloud II* (r)	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	June 19	*Empire Gangway*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	July 2	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	July 10	*Empire Gangway*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	June 19	*Empire Gangway*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	June 25	*Gulfport*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	July 10	*Empire Gangway*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	July 12.	*Gulfport*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	July 29	*Gulfport*	Clarke Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland			Montreal Australia
Wellington	July 5–10	*Port Jackson*	New Zealand Line
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	June 25–29	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	June 9–12	*Norefjord*	March Shipping
Kristiansand	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Stavanger	June 21–23	*Lyngenfjord*	March Shipping
Bergen	June 25	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Philippines—			
Manila	June 12	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
Manila	June 12–16	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdansk	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Gdansk	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Portugal—			
Lisbon	June 5–12	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon	June 27–27	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Singapore	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 16–21	*A Ship*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 20–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Malmo	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Norrkoping	June 28	*Ragneborg*	Montreal Shipping
Stockholm			

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	June 5–10	*Nandi*	Furness Withy
Avonmouth	June 24–July 2	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	June 16-23	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	June 30–July 8	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	June 12–16	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith	June 10–15	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	June 5–11	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	June 6–11	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	June 8–11	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	June 13–20	*Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	June 13–16	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	June 25–29	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	June 28–July 5	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	June 3–9	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	June 9–14	*Fort Spokane*	Cunard Donaldson
London	June 9–15	*Beaverglen*	Cunard Donaldson
London	June 13–19	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	June 17–25	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	June 26–July 2	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	June 9–12	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	June 16–19	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	June 10–15	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	June 12–17	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo	June 14–18	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	June 21–23	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Maracaibo	June 11–16	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira	July 1–2	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies— Bermuda	June 8–17	■*Alcoa Puritan*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 22–July 1	■*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 23–30	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	July 2–9	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 18–24	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	June 8–17	**Alcoa Puritan*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 22–July 1	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 23–30	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	July 2–9	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 18–24	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
Dominica, Montserrat	June 23–30	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	July 2–9	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 18–24	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas, Jamaica	June 10	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National
	June 18	*Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
	June 25	*Canadian Victor*	Canadian National
	July 3	*Canadian Leader*	Canadian National
	July 13	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
	July 23	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National
	July 30	*Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
Jamaica	June 23–28	**Danaholm*	Swedish American
British Guiana	June 8–17	■*Alcoa Puritan*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 22–July 1	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 23–30	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	July 2–9	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 18–24	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Quebec

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	June 18	*Kota Inten*	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
London	June 7–8	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Iceland—			
Reykjavik	June 9–11	*Trollafoss*	F. K. Warren
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	June 7–8	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	June 8–9	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	June 16	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
St. John's	June 19–22	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	June 19–20	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon	June 7–8	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
	June 8–9	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	June 19–22	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	June 19–20	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
London	June 8–13	*City of Newport*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	June 24	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda	July 5–12	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–26	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Granada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	July 5–12	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–26	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Dominica, Montserrat	July 5–12	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–26	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana	July 5–12	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–26	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	June 11–12	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	June 11–12	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	June 11–12	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	July 1–5	*Fort Spokane*	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	June 11–12	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira, Maracaibo	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates. berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	May 28–June 14	*Lake Kamloops*	North Pacific Shipping
Lourenço Marques, Beira	July 19	*Silverwalnut* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth	May 28–June 14	*Lake Kamloops*	North Pacific Shipping
East London, Durban	July 19	*Silverwalnut* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	July 21	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Hobart, Sydney, Melbourne	June 20	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Melbourne, Sydney	Late July	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Newcastle, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	June 14–17	*Mangarella*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	July 21	*Nimbus* (r)	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	Mid-June	*Rouen*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	June 13	*Edward Paine*	Anglo-Canadian
Antwerp	June 20	*Argentina* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	July 2	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	July 18	*Saparoea*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Chile—			
Arica	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	July 21	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	June 26–28	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar	July	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla	July 23	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Finland—			
Helsinki	June 18	*Argentina* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Helsinki	June 30	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre	Mid-June	*Rouen*	Empire Shipping
Germany—			
Bremen	June 13	*Edward Paine*	Anglo-Canadian
Hamburg			
Greece—			
Piraeus	June 10	*William Glackens*	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong	May 30–June 14	*Lake Shawnigan*	Empire Shipping
	June	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 26–28	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
	July	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta	July 18	*Saparoea*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa	June 10	*William Glackens*	Empire Shipping
Naples			
Malaya—			
Penang	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham			
Morocco—			
Casablanca	June 10	*William Glackens*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	Mid-June	*Rouen*	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam	June 13	*Edward Paine*	Anglo-Canadian
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 18	*Saporoea*	Dingwall Cotts
New Zealand—			
Auckland	Late July	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington			

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Persian Gulf	June 27	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	June	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Manila	June 26–28	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
Manila	July	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
Manila	July 10	*Hoegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu	July 18	*Saparoea*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 10	*Hoegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 18	*Saporoea*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete	Late July	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	June 20	*Argentina* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Helsingborg	July 2	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Malmo			
Stockholm			
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Late June	*Pacific Shipper*	Furness Withy
Manchester	Late July	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
London	June 20	*Argentina* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	July 2	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	July 21	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	July 23	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello			
Maracaibo			

In most countries, a right to a trade mark may be acquired by the use of the mark irrespective of its registration. Longer user has prior right. In some countries, however, including Bulgaria, Finland and Greece, and most of the Latin American countries, no right can normally accrue from use. and right is conferred solely by registration. It is desirable, however, that the trade mark should be registered in countries to which goods bearing the mark are exported, otherwise difficulties may arise by reason of the non-registration there of a mark purporting to be registered. It is essential that the foreign owner of a mark maintain throughout the life of the registration a representative in the country to receive legal notices, etc., and to serve as the owner's address for service in all formalities that may arise. It is customary for the attorney in the country by whom registration was effected to act as such representative. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 60.*)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commisssioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown. Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft. Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist). City Mutual Building. Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—Yves Lamontagne. Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597 and 470-708.)

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—A. W. EVANS, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building. 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations May 25	Nominal Quotations June 1
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2495	·2480
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0046	·0046
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	·2059	·2059
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	3·2402
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Pound	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5629	·5629
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada Produces

Brochure, illustrating Canadian productive capacity, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Foreign Trade—Anniversary Issue

Reprint of January 4, 1947, issue, which features Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Obtainable from Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, Central America, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, French North Africa, India, New Zealand. Obtainable from Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Canadian Toy Industry
German Industrial Plants Available for Reparation
Industrial Development in Canada
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Discuss your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

WORLD TRADE WEEK

May 30th... June 5th

MARKS THE OPENING OF THE

FIRST CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

May 31st to June 12

Canada's observance of World Trade Week coincides with the International Trade Fair as a contribution to better understanding by Canadians of their own important stake in world commerce.

World Trade Week is sponsored by the following organizations: The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, The Canadian Exporters' Association, The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, The Canadian Section of the International Chamber of Commerce, and the Canadian Importers' and Traders' Association.

THE FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

Department of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA **CANADA**

1. TRADE! The Search for trade routes lured Columbus . . .

4. TRADE! Acro the prairies and th Rockies . . .

2. TRADE! Up the St. Lawrence came Cartier . . .

5. TRADE! Riche today, by far, tha any are Canada resources . . .

3. TRADE! Up myriad waterways paddled voyageurs . . .

6. TRADE! A might industrial structur has arisen.

7. TRADE! Canada must continue to trade with the world.

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